WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"WITH SWEETEST FLOWERS ENRICH'D, FROM VARIOUS GARDENS CULL'D WITH CARE."

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PHŒBE SMITH.

A MORAL TALE.

BY MR. C. I. PITT.

SWEET as the voice of the syren is the language of sensibility; soft as the aspect of nature, when the genius of storms meditates, in silence, a tumultuous descent: but oft, like the prelusive calm, it contains the seeds of mischief; and, like the harmony of the syren, should be heard with distrust. As the delightful beverage of the vineyard, it attunes the heart to the most generous and salutary affections: but, with that, steals insensibly on the imagination; and, unless tempered by the according hand of Discretion, debases where it should refine, and ennervates where it should confirm.

Sensibility, though undoubtedly propitious to virtue, like all excellences, has its counterfeit; and, when carried to an extreme, degenerates into vice. The spirit of Nature rejoices in equanimity; and prefers, for her residence, the bowers of spring.

Phœbe Smith was the only, and darling, child of Captain Smith; a military gentleman, who, having devoted the flower of his days to the honorable service of his country, retired at fifty-six, crowned with the well-earned laurel, to a small family estate in Flintshire His avocations were such as will naturally suggest themselves to be most eligible to a liberal and polished mind. An union of thirty years had improved, rather than impaired, the affection of an amiable wife; and the dutiful demeanour of his daughter, founded on principle, was confirmed by parental tenderness. So entire a confidence, indeed, subsisted between the members of this little family, that they might truly be said to experience that summit of terrestrial joy, domestic felicity. Unhappily, however, a chief trait in the character of Phœbe was an ingenuous benevolence of heart, which, through judging others by herself, induced her generally to attribute more sincerity to mankind than common experience will authorize. She also possessed a delicate sensibility; which, by an immediate attachment to what is called Sentimental Literature, became so exquisitely refined, that her affections grew too chimerical to satisfy, and her solicitudes almost too poignant to support.

Her father witnessed this perversion of her mind with no little anxiety; but, in his attempts to reclaim her, averse to harshness, only took the mild methods of remonstrance and reasoning. "My dear Phœbe," would he say, "Sensibility is the offspring of Humanity; and, consequently ought to be cherished: but let us be careful that the methods we take to improve, do not corrupt it. Too much indulgence is as detrimental as total neglect. Whenever we refine our ideas and affections to such a degree that the former cannot be reduced to practice, and the latter revolts at cooperating with the claims of society, there is great reason to suspect that we have transgressed the ordinances of Nature; for virtue disclaims useless speculation, and society can only be benefited by sagacity and perseverance. I am afraid, that the world has more to dread, on the score of degeneracy, from those who stile themselves Sentimental Writers, than we are apt to conceive. The genuine effusions of honest sensibility, are of service to morality; but if we allow ourselves to be affected by the quaint bombast of a distempered fancy, or the querulous detail of a dissatisfied mind; we shall, in all probability, imbibe the enthusism of the one, and the peevishness of the other. When the mind possesses strength to discriminate, and coolness to examine, little danger need be apprehended; but as the credulous impetuosity of youth often produces improper confidences, and fatal decisions; and, as we are always liable to be misled, through the arts of the designing, and the specious arguments of infatuated error; it is certainly most advisable, in such cases to consult experience for information, before we form conclusions, or meditate pursuits.

"Do not imagine that I would curtail your pleasures, I only wish to direct them to a proper channel; and I think it my duty to warn you against the inconveniencies you are likely to suffer from an intemperate passion for a species of writing, generally captivating but rarely natural; consequently, calculated chiefly to affect our happiness by vitiating our morals."

Phœbe was nineteen, when Ensign Medhurst, son to an old schoolfellow of the Captain's came down to spend a few weeks with our little family He was a young man possessed of many accomplishments, but destitute of principle. He had never seen Phœbe before; and had not been long acquainted with her, before he resolved to repay the hospitality of the father by the ruin of the daughter. Active observation soon informed him of her ruling passion; and, by flattering this, he promised himself the attainment of his wish. Every one much conversant with sentimental novels, will readily conceive the methods which he took; and, from the same intelligence, will probably anticipate the catastrophe! His designs accomplished, Medhurst, on a preconcerted scheme, took his leave at the villa sooner than was expected; but succeeded in consoling the heart-breaking Phœbe, by assuring her, that the moment he had settled the business which unexpectedly called him away, he would assuredly return, and ask her hand of her father, being certain, as he said, of obtaining that of his own.

Three months, however, passed without her seeing him; it is true, that he had twice written to her, from motives of policy, and this kept hope alive in her breast; nor was it till the expiration of that period, when the heard of his being married in London, that her eyes were completely open to his villainy, and her own shame. These circumstances operated so severely on her mind, as to throw her into a most violent fever; out of which she arose, after more than two months, an emaciated object of lunacy!

It was now, from her emphatic incoherences, that the doating parents first gathered the occasion of their daughter's malady, and a knowledge of the wretch who had betrayed her. To attempt at describing the father's agonies, would be affectation; for the mother's, suffice it to say, that she fell an immediate victim to them!

But for the interference of an intimate friend of the Captain, he had set off immediately to London, that he might sacrifice Medhurst to the manes of his wife, and as an expiatory offering for the indiscretion of his child. This gentleman represented, that he was altogether unworthy of death inflicted by the hand of a man of honor; recommended him, for his child's sake, not to risk his own life; and assured him, that he would exert himself to the utmost, in bringing that villain to as condign a punishment as the law would allow.

The wretched parent seemed satisfied with these assurances, and endeavored to appear composed; but his flattering appearance was like that of Etna, whose sides are covered with verdure, while fires prey on its entrails.

He had fully determined in his own mind, to avenge his wrongs more effectually than the law would admit: for this purpose, unknown to his friend, he sent a pressing invitation to old Medhurst and his son, which he begged they would comply with as soon as possible. Frank, who had every thing to dread, made every excuse he reasonably could; but as his father was very partial to the Captain, he insisted on his compliance, and they set off together.

On their arrival, they were shewn into the parlor; where the Captain sat, with his friend, who was surprized at their unexpected appearance. Mr. Medhurst, after the first salutation, which he thought rather cool, enquired for Mrs. Smith, and Phœbe, and the reason why the family was in mourning. The Captain, with a deep sigh, answered, that his wife was no more; and entreated their company, with that of his friend, to visit Phœbe, whom they would find in the garden.

She was now in so deplorable a state, as scarcely to remember the features of any one; and, when they discovered her, she was sitting in the very bower where she had first listened to her betrayer. Frank trembled at the approach, and shrunk back behind his father. She did not perceive them till they were close to the entrance.—'Hush!" she cried, "you've frightened him away; and he was saying the sweetest things! he knelt there; and when he said *he loved me*, oh! how the tears ran down his cheeks—and my heart fluttered—yes, he talked so charmingly—but, there I've a sad memory."—Then taking up the remains of a rose, the leaves of which she had scattered on the ground, and looking wilfully at her father—"This was a pretty rose once!"—So striking an emblem of herself, heightened by the unconscious manner in which she uttered it, operated with full force on her father. He hid his face for a moment; and then, recollecting himself, re-assumed his previous sternness. At this moment, Frank, by altering his position, caught the eye of the afflicted girl; she surveyed him some time, with a sort of confused terror; then, rising from her seat, left the bower, and walked precipitately to the house. Their eyes followed her, till they lost sight of her, when the Captain thus addressed them—"This entertainment I have provided for you is a melancholy one, but necessity demands it; the fate of that unhappy girl was the death of her mother!"—Here he drew his hand across his

eyes---" and her misery was occasioned by a wretch who, while he sat at my table, planned the ruin of my child" Then, turning to Frank, "do I speak falsely?" Hardened as he was in vice, the contemptible culprit hung his head, incapable of either denying the accusation, or of offering the smallest excuse, while his father stood confounded with wonder and horror. But the fierceness of a few moments was interrupted by the Captain; who, drawing a case of pistols from his pocket, presented one to young Medhurst. "There, Sir! Would to God you had dealt as justly with me" The father and friend interfered in vain: the Captain was determined, they measured paces, and the seducer fell. It were needless to dwell on the ensuing scene. Mr. Medhurst applied to the Bar of criminal jurisdiction for redress. The Captain resigned himself with chearfulness; and, being found guilty of murder, heard with great firmness, sentence of death passed on him.

The very peculiar circumstances of his case, however, together with the recollection of his professional services, procured him the Royal mercy. But, though restored to society, he was not so to himself. He buried Phœbe soon after; sold his estate; and, retiring to one of the most remote parts of England, dedicated the short remainder of his life to brooding solitude, and hopeless sorrow.

A GOLDEN RULE.

EARN INDUSTRIOUSLY and SPEND PRUDENTLY

IF the interpretation seems too rigid, and bears too hard upon your pride or vanity, it is only to qualify you to enter the "little end of the horn," with a good grace, that you may gain the cornucopiæ at the other. Clerical method would divide my lecture into two heads; the division is as follows. "Earn industriously." When the sun has begun his daily talk, expanded the flowers, and set all the busy agents of vegetation to work, if these do not afford you a sufficient stimulus to industry, walk on to your bee hive; these little labourers shall preach you a better sermon against indolence than you shall often hear from the pulpit. If, after observing their activity and economy fifteen minutes, you do not profit by the lecture let them sting you for a drone. "Spend prudently." Never lay more out at a tavern, after fun set, than you have earned before fun rise; nor even that if your last year's taxes are not crossed out from the collector's book. Dress in home spun three years, and if vanity or decency require, you may wear superfine the fourth. What folly lays out in sheep skin gloves in ten years, if managed by prudence might fill a small purse. Are not white dollars worth more to a farmer than white hands? If your finances are small be not ambitious of walking up three pair of stairs.

A second folly has often proved an introduction to the gaol. A humble cottage is a good beginning. Enter at the "little end of the horn," and you may see, at the other, an elegant house, large enough for a thrifty farmer. Check fancy; exercise judgment; learn her character, find but her disposition, prove her œconomy---Whole?---The woman's you intend for a wife. Remember she is to be the steward of your house, the governess of your children, and the very key to your strong box.

ANECDOTES.

TWO Soldiers being condemned to death in Flanders, the general being prevailed upon to spare one of them, ordered them to cast dice upon the drum-head for their lives. The first, throwing two sixes, fell a wringing his hands; but was surprized when the other threw two sixes also. The officer appointed to see the execution, ordered them to throw again; they did so, and each of them threw two fives; at which the soldiers that stood round shouted, and said neither of them were to die. Hereupon the officer acquainted the council of war, who ordered them to throw again, and then came up two fours. The general being made acquainted with it, sent for the men, and pardoned them. "I love," says he "in such extraordinary cases, to listen to the voice of Providence."

FOOTE, on seeing a noblemam who had very thin arms and legs with a large belly, said in his usual sarcastic manner, he looked like a grey-hound that had got the dropsy.

MAXIM-----The love of justice, in most men, is the fear of suffering by injustice.

THE BLUSH OF SIMPLICITY.

WHILE Charlotte, conscious that she loves,
Would hide the crimson's transient hue,
She veils the blush, which only proves
A heart to love and Constancy.

In erring maids that fondly stray,
A tinge as bright as mine we see;
Yet clouded looks its source betray,
Unknown to innocence and thee.

No cloud thine eyes of candor know,
To shade their sweet expression o'er;
But to the soft suffusing glow
They kindle quick, and sparkle more,

Ah! may such glances ever speak
The simple blush on Charlotte's cheek!

THE FIRST HOUR OF MORNING.

BY MRS RADCLIFFE.

HOW sweet to wind the forest's tangled shade,
When early twilight, from the eastern bound,
Dawns on the sleeping landscape in the glade,
And fades as morning spreads her blush around!

When every infant flower, that wept in night,
Lifts its chill head for glowing with a tear,
Expands its tender bloom to the light,
And gives its incense to the genial air.

How fresh the breeze that wafts the rich perfume,
And swells the melody of waking birds!
The hum of bees beneath the verdant gloom,
And woodman's song, and low of distant herds!

Then doubtful gleams the mountain's hoary head,
Seen through the parting foliage from afar;
And farther still the ocean's misty bed,
With flitting sails that partial sunbeams share.

But vain the sylvan shade, the breath of May,
The voice of music floating on the gale,
And forms that beam through morning's dewy veil,
If health no longer bids the heart be gay!

Oh, balmy hour! 'tis thine her wealth to give;
Here spread her bluish, and bid the parent live.

EPITAPH
ON A BARRISTER'S HORSE, CALLED PLEADER,

who had travelled twenty-four northern circuits.

HERE lies a Pleader, who ne'er urg'd a plea,
A circuiteer who never took a fee;
From court to court, to serve his friends he'd go,
And though a mute a firm support below:
Through rough and thin he'd surely keep his way,
Carry his client safe, and win the day.
Prest'd ever so by law, his course was straight:
He never sunk or fell beneath his weight;
Call'd to the bar, he rose, as though design'd
To leave all other BAR-risters behind;
While such assistance favouring fortune gave,
He'd every motion he could wish to have.
Figure he wanted not, unless it were
Figures of speech: but these were not his care.
His client's cause he rested not on length,
Or fame of speech and diction, but on strength.

But he that strikes alike at all, grim Death,
Has check'd his course, alas! and flopp'd his breath:
Our care it is, here to assert his fame,
Report his merits, and record his name;
To tell the world a Pleader lies below,
Who by false steps or tricks ne'er made a foe;
(If he play'd tricks at all, 'twas with the law,
For, though a special one, he scorn'd to draw;)
Who in lame cases seldom did engage,
Or with the mild a heady contest wage;
Though pow'rful, gentle, to the day he died,
A child might rule him, or an infant guide;
Not overbearing, nay, content to bear
The burthen, and the weight of others' care:
No petulant disputer, he would say
No contradicting word, but simply NAY;
Once on his legs, a sure and safe support,
He'd carry jury, witnesses, and court.
Such were his merits, and oh! such as here
Above, may they at Pluto's court appear;
That to his fields Elysian he may go,
And care, and want, and sorrow, never know.

MR. HARRISON,

Please to insert the following, from the Commercial Advertiser, at the request of a number of your Subscribers.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

SIR,

IN a letter with the signature of "A Philadelphian," published in your paper of the 2d inst. the writer argues thus: "All our physicians say the Yellow Fever has not spread by contagion, as yet, in a single instance and of course it could not be imported."-- Now, sir, I conceive that the fact above stated, viz. "That the Yellow Fever has not spread," taken with all its concommitant circumstances, has, both here and in Philadelphia, proved, beyond a doubt, the foreign origin of it. At present I shall confine myself solely to what has happened here---A vessel arrives in this port from the West Indies, after losing several of her hands by the fever on her passage. She undergoes a quarantine of three weeks, but without any kind of cleansing, she is suffered to come up to the city and to discharge her cargo at one of the wharves near Coenties-slip. In a few days several persons in the neighborhood, and of those who had been on board this vessel were taken down with Yellow Fever, of the most malignant type, insomuch that most of them died. But notwithstanding its malignancy, this "Fever has not spread." What are the natural inferences deducable from this statement of facts? In my mind the foreign origin of Yellow Fever, is in this present instance established irrefragibly. For independent of positive proof of the contagion being derived from this vessel, I would ask the Mud Fever gentlemen to account for the phenomena above stated, with any sort of confidency, upon their principle of domestic origin. They ought certainly to point out to us the LOCAL causes, which, in this instance, operated in so extraordinary a manner. Is the collection of filth in the quarter where this vessel lay greater than in any other place? But in order that effects be proportionate to their causes, it will also be incumbent upon these gentlemen to prove that this remarkable collection of filth was suddenly accumulated and suddenly removed again. The fact, however, is, that this quarter of the city is not more filthy than many other places, and that no sudden accumulation and removal of filth has taken place there. But there exists the clearest and most positive proofs of Yellow Fever having been communicated from the above mentioned vessel. A bundle of clothes was sent from on board to a woman on Staten Island, to wash, the woman caught the Fever and died in a few days. Some sick were removed from this vessel, while lying at Staten Island, across the deck of a sloop---the Captain of this sloop took the Fever and died in a few days. These two facts have been stated to me on such authority as induces me to believe them true. However, as our Health-officer being on the spot, I could wish, he would take the pains to enquire into the truth or falsehood of those stories, and communicate to the public, through the channel of your paper, the result of his investigation on this head.

ANECDOTE.

AN Archdeacon of the church of Seville killed a shoemaker of that city, whose son brought him to justice; and the judge of the church condemned the Archdeacon not to say mass for a year! A few days after, the King, Don Pedro, went to Seville, and the son of the deceased came and told the affair to his majesty.

The King said to him, "Art thou a man to kill the murderer?"

The son said, "Surely, sir."

"You have said enough," said the King.

(That was on the eve of Corpus Christi.) On the following day, as the Archdeacon walked in the procession near to the King, the shoemaker's son slew him with two blows. He was seized and brought before the King, who asked him why he had slain the Archdeacon?

"Because, sir, he slew my father; and justice was denied me"

The judge of the church, who was present, said, that all justice had been done.

"In what way?" said the King.

The judge answered, that the Archdeacon had been condemned not to say mass for a whole year.

"Indeed! (said his majesty)---Now this man is a shoemaker, and I condemn him not to make shoes for a whole year."

MAXIM-----Quarrels would never last long, if the fault was on one side only.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1799.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, a house belonging to Dr. Bradhurst, the corner of Washington and Chamber-streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made considerable progress before the alarm was given; but were happily extinguished, by the activity of the firemen, before any material damage was sustained. The house was unoccupied; this circumstance has excited strong suspicion that the fire was not accidental.

A letter received by the schr. Lisbon, arrived at the Port, in 36 days from Lisbon, mentions that 3 Spanish 74's had been taken by the British and carried into Gibraltar. [Philadelphia paper

The ship Boyne, from London, brings accounts to the 10th June inclusive. From which it appears that the Hamburg mail had been received that day, containing a letter from Gen. Suwarrow, stating that, on the 14th May the Austro-Russian army attacked the French army under command of Gen. Moreau, in a strong position, which he had taken; that the action had commenced about 5 o'clock in the morning, and continued till evening, and was one of the most remarkable in modern times; that he left 8000 of the French dead on the field and had then 6000 prisoners in his possession, and took 150 pieces of artillery with nearly all their military stores, with the loss on his part of 3000 killed and wounded; that Moreau was wounded and taken prisoner, together with three other generals. Thus far Suwarrow's letter. Various other encounters have happened in Italy, all of which have terminated unfavorably for the French. The capture of Genoa is confirmed, Macdonald's army in an attempt to join Moreau's army was met by the Austrians and totally defeated. Nothing later from the Mediterranean than we have before had.

LONDON, June 10.

The Emperor has nearly restored the ancient order of things at Venice. The nobles are in the most part reinstated in all their rights and public situations.

It is reported that the Elector of Bavaria has consented to the passage of 45,000 Russians through his territories, and has sent a minister to Petersburgh.

The King of Prussia arrived at Brunswick on the 28th ult. and after sleeping one night at the Duke's palace, he pursued his journey towards Cassel.

The Paris papers report that the King of Prussia has ordered the suspension of all payments on account of Russia.

June 11

Dispatches have been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B dated Vienna, May 30, with the intelligence that the Castle of Milan had surrendered by capitulation on the 24th ult. that the Imperial troops had also occupied the towns of Ferrara, Casale, and Ceva; which latter place was seized by the peasants of the country, and at their desire garrisoned by the Austrians.

June 12.

The capture of Milan and Ferrara will reinforce the Imperial army with some thousand soldiers, while the loss of the latter place will deprive Gen. Macdonald and the Cisalpine, Roman and Neapolitan Patriots, of the only point from which they could receive support. It renders the return of all the southern parts of Italy to the ancient order of things next to certain. It appears, indeed, that the communication had already been opened on the beginning of last month between Verona, Rome, and Naples. The capture of Casale and Ceva was not less favorable to the future operations of the Imperials, for it gave them two important points; one on the left, and the other on the right flank of the French army; and these circumstances, alone may have been sufficient to force Moreau to return to Coni.

The positions of Moreau seem to be no longer tenable, and his retreat is opposed upon every side. Private letters mention that Gen. Suwarrow, unwilling to expose his army in storming the French camp, which is fortified, both by art and nature, had marched to the northward of Alessandria, to turn its flanks. It is added that the immediate object of the Austrians is to prevent Gen. Lecourbe, who has been beaten out of the Engadine, from joining Moreau, and there seems little reason to doubt of their perfect success in it.

On the night of the 15th the French made an attempt, by a sally from Alessandria, to dislodge the right wing of the allies from the Tanaro, along the banks of which it was posted. This design did not succeed, in spite of a momentary success. The Russians repulsed them after they had driven in the Austrian advanced posts, who resumed their position.

An article from Aschaffenburgh mentions preparations for war, both by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel and the King of Prussia. The former Prince, it is stated, had declared that there was an end to the neutrality, and that his army would march against Mentz.

The Councils of the Helvetic Republic have completely dispersed. The Directory means to take refuge in Strasburgh.

In the Military Gazette, published at the head quarters of the Archduke, it is stated, that in Italy, within the space of six weeks, the Imperialists have killed and wounded 22,000 French; made 12,319 prisoners, taken 630 pieces of cannon, and 24 mortars, together with an immense quantity of amunition, stores, &c.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

TURIN, May 22.

Moreau's head-quarters have been established at Conti since yesterday, at which place also arrived about the same time, a reinforcement of 12,000 men by the way of Nice, and the Col de Tende.

May 24.

The insurrections which have broken out in Piedmont, have not penetrated as far as this place.

Gen. Moreau preserves his communication with France, and daily receives reinforcements. Gen. Ledoyen, who is at Suze, has acquainted the Staff that he has been joined by 22,000 men by the way of Mount Cenis.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

MASSENA, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Zurich, May 24.

"Citizens Directors,

"In the night between the 21st and 22d, the enemy, with a considerable force, crossed to the left bank of the Rhine, between Coblentz and Kaiserstuhl. To cover this movement, they had, the evening before vigorously attacked my positions from Aldenfingen to Vill. Their object was to make me send forces thither, and to leave the line of the Rhine unguarded. In the night I was informed of this circumstance. Our first post had been beaten back, and I made dispositions to attack them in the morning.

"Gen. Thurau was ordered to attack the enemy in front on the points of Coblentz and Zurich. I announced to attack their flank on the side of Eglisau and Kaiserstuhl. At 10 o'clock in the morning the action began. The enemy at first resisted, but soon began to think of retreating. A body of Hulans, who covered their retreat, were attacked by our cavalry. We took 309 horses, and 500 prisoners, among whom are six officers. This movement of the enemy was bold; their object was to cut off the communication with Zurich, but they were obliged to repass the Rhine with precipitation, and they were pursued with so much vigor, that they had not time to establish a bridge, and many of their men were drowned in the river.

"MASSENA."

MASSENA, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

"Head-Quarters, Zurich, May 28.

"Prince Charles having rejoined his army with a reinforcement of 12,000 men, engaged me yesterday on the line of the Thur, with 30,000 men. He directed the attack in person, which began at day break.

"The efforts and obstinacy of the enemy were beyond all expression, and our defence was equally so. Night did not put an end to the action, which was continued till ten o'clock. I advanced to the Glat for the purpose of concentrating my force more towards Zurich.

"We made 860 of the enemy prisoners in the action of yesterday, and a great number were either killed or wounded.

"General Ney, who commanded the advanced guard, received two wounds, and had two horses killed under him. Adjutant General Lorcey has also been wounded.

"MASSENA."

In a second letter, dated May 29th, General Massena gives the details of several actions which took place in different points. The enemy has been defeated in every quarter, and lost a considerable number of men, who were left upon the field of battle. We took 700 prisoners.

WANTED, in a small family, a girl of about 10 or 12 years old. Enquire at no. 219 Water-street. July 27 tf

COURT of HYMEN.

"HERE Love his golden shafts employs--
Here lights his lamp---here waves his purple wings."

MARRIED

On the 29th of June last, by the Rev W. O'Brian, Mr. JOSE JOAQUIM DA COSTA, to Miss ELIZABETH VAN DUZER, both of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. JOHN G. COOKE, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA COWAN, both of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev Mr Milledoler, Mr WENDALL FURRIER, to Miss BETSEY ASTOR, both of this city.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING demands against the Estate of Wright Frost, an insolvent debtor, are requested to present their accounts to the subscribers, on Monday the 2d of September next, at the house of John Doughty in Rye, or at the house of Penn Frost in Latting Town, on Long Island, on Saturday the 7th of said instant, when and where we shall attend to receive them. Also, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. 72---4w

PENN FROST
August 1, 1799. JOHN DOUGHTY, } Assignees.

WE, the subscribers, appointed Assignees to the estate of WRIGHT FROST, an insolvent debtor, shall attend at the house of John Doughty, in the town of Rye, county of Westchester, on Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th days of December next, in order to make destribution of said estate among the insolvent's creditors. All persons concerned are requested to take notice. 72---3m

PENN FROST,
August 1, 1799. JOHN DOUGHTY, } Assignees.

Just published, and for sale at the Book Store of N. Judah, no 47 Water-street, price 75 cents,

THE
CONSTANT LOVER,
OR
WILLIAM AND JEANETTE;
A Novel.

From the German of A. VAN KOTZEBUE, author of the Stranger, Lover's Vows, Count Benyowsky, &c.

Encomiums on the works of A. Van Kotzebue would be superfluous. August 10. 72 4t

This day is published, and for sale by John Tiebout, 358 Pearl-street, (price 1 dollar 25 cents)

POEMS:

Chiefly in the Scotch dialect----By ROBERT BURNS.
To which are added,
SCOTS POEMS,
Selected from the works of ROBERT FERGUSSON.

Also, this day is published, and for sale as above, price 3s.
THE TWO COUSINS,
A Moral Story, for the use of Young Persons.
In which is exemplified the necessity of moderation and justice to the attainment of happiness. August 10.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

For sale by John Harrisson, No. 3 Peck-Slip.

GALATEA,
A PASTORAL ROMANCE.
Imitated from Cervantes, by M. de Florian.
To which is added,
Amelia, or the Faithless Briton; Amelia, or Malevolence Defeated, and Miss Seward's Monody on Major Andre.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Or LESSONS from a Preceptress to her pupils:
Consisting of
Information, Instruction, and Advice, calculated to improve the manners and form the character of Young Ladies.
By the author of the COQUETTE.

THE COLUMBIAN ORATOR,
Containing a variety of Original and Selected Pieces,
Together with
Rules for Improvement in the Art of Eloquence.
By Caleb Ingham.

COURT of APOLLO.

THE ADIEU.

WHEN the sails catch the breeze and the anchor is weigh'd,
To bear me from Anna my beautiful maid,
The top-mast ascending I look for my dear,
And sigh that her features imperfect appear.
Tho' aided by fancy her charms I still trace,
And for me see the tears trickle down her pale face,
While her handkerchief waving solicits my view,
And I hear her sweet lips sadly sigh out adieu!

The pleasing delusion not long can prevail,
High o'er the proud waves and more brisk blows the gale,
The gale that regards not the sigh that it bears,
The proud waves still unmov'd tho' augmented by tears,
Ah will you no one single moment delay,
Oh think from what raptures you bear me away,
Then my eyes strain in vain my dear Anna to view,
And a tear drops from each as I sing an adieu!

Yet some comfort it gives to my agon'z'd mind,
That I still see the land where I left her behind;
The land that gave birth to my charmer and me,
Tho' left'ning my eyes beam with pleasure to see.
'Tis the casket that holds all that's dear to my heart,
In Heaven where we shall meet never to part;
If the fates are propitious to lovers so true,
But if not, dearest Anna, a long long adieu!

NOTICE

Whereas Edward Livingston of the city of New-York, counsellor at law, being indebted to Jotham Post, junior, of the said city, in the sum of five thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, did with Mary, his wife, by indenture duly executed by them, bearing date the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, mortgage to the said Jotham Post, junior, for securing the payment of the said sum of five thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, with lawful interest for the same, on or before the eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, according to the tenor and true intent and meaning of the condition of a certain writing obligatory, bearing even date therewith, and duly made and executed by the said Edward Livingston to the said Jotham Post, Junior; all that certain dwelling house and lot or tract of ground, situate lying and being on the north side of Pearl-street, in the said city of New-York; the said lot or tract of ground being in breadth in front forty feet, and in rear thirty four feet, and in depth front to rear one hundred and thirty two feet, be the same several measurements more or less; bounded southwardly by Pearl-street aforesaid, westwardly by a lot late of Joseph Griswold now of the said Edward Livingston northwardly by the Governor's Garden, and eastwardly by a lot now or late of Mary English. And whereas default hath been made in the performance of the condition and proviso of the said writing obligatory and mortgage, therefore NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in and by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above mentioned and described premises will be sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee-House in the said city of New-York, on the sixth day of February next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this third day of August, 1799. [70 6m] JOTHAM POST, jun.

An Apprentice.

Wanted immediately at the office of the WEEKLY MUSEUM, no 3 Peck-Slip, an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS----an active Lad, between 14 and 16 years of age, of reputable connections, and who has received a good education. 68 tf

An Elegant Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's
MOROCCO POCKET BOOKS,
for sale at no. 3 Peck-Slip.

MORALIST.

THOUGHTS ON VIRTUE.

VIRTUE is the highest exercise and improvement of reason, the connexion, harmony, and just balance of affections and passions; the health, strength and beauty of the mind. The satisfaction of virtue may be purchased without a bribe, and possessed by the humblest, as well as the most triumphant fortune; they can bear the strictest review, do not change with circumstances, nor grow old with time, force cannot rob, nor fraud cheat us of them; and, to crown all, instead of abating, they enhance every other pleasure. Virtue is the greatest ornament: it is to the young necessary, to the aged comfortable, to the poor serviceable, to the rich an ornament, to the fortunate an honor, to the unfortunate a support. She ennobles the base, and exalts nobility itself. In short, let it be remembered that none can be disciples of the graces but in the school of virtue, and that those who wish to be lovely, but learn to be good.

"To suppliant virtue nothing is deny'd"
"For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds,
"And tho' a late a sure reward succeeds."

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY is opened by ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE, at his Book Store, no. 114 Maiden lane, and a CATALOGUE of the books just published besides the latest and most approved Novels and Romances, and other Books of entertainment, the Catalogue contains a select collection of History, Philosophy, Voyages, Travels, &c. and every work of merit will be added as soon as it appears.

TERMS.

8 dollars per quarter,
75 cents per month.

The utility of a Circulating Library, calculated "to instruct as well as amuse," is so obvious that the proprietor conceives it unnecessary to say much on the subject. To those who are prevented by circumstances or situation from collecting a private Library, it affords an access at a cheap rate to Books of merit, and as there is a distinction between Books to be PERUSED and Books to be POSSESSED, it affords an opportunity to Ladies and Gentlemen who have Libraries, of using the former without loading their shelves.--Reading may in every sense be called a cheap amusement, and the variety and durability of the pleasure derived from Books will stand in competition with any other;---a Circulating Library by contributing to the facility of their attainment may be accounted one of the first sources of what the learned Dr. Aiken calls "cheap and procurable pleasure."

For Preventing and Curing the Yellow Fever.

Dr. ANGELIS, from Italy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his friends, he has for Sale, prepared by himself, FOUR HERBS PILLS.---Their peculiar virtues being a certain and infallible cure of the Malignant or Putrid Fever, and which are as universally known and approved, by the most eminent physicians and others of all ranks in Italy, where some times the same Malignant Fever prevails; but not so dangerous, on account of the people taking these pills for prevention immediately---They feel a pain in the head or stomach, or shortness of respiration.

Dr. ANGELIS, from long experience in febrile disorders, is convinced that they generally originate from an affection in the blood, which he can prevent by the use of his PILLS. He has, in former advertisements, particular and the various disorders which his medicines cure.

☞ Dr. ANGELIS feels it his duty to assure the public, that the Infection originates in this country, and that it will exist in this city by the last of July next. He does not make this affirmation to alarm the people; for he is certain that it is in his power to remove this dreadful calamity, by stopping the infection with trifling expence. Apply at no 89 Barclay-street. June 15. 63---

JOHN I. POST,
UPHOLSTERER,
Corner of Crane Wharf, no 22 Water-street

HAS just received, a large assortment of coloured worsted and white cotton Fringes, Tassels, Line, and Binding suitable to the same, which he will sell low.

Also---a general assortment of Paper Hangings, with borders suited to the same. June 22. 64. tf.

SALE BY MORTGAGE.

WHEREAS James M'Claugury, by an assignment or instrument of writing bearing date the 1st day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, did assign, transfer, and set over unto Henry Felthousen, a certain indenture of lease, and all and singular the premises therein contained; which lease contains all that certain lot of ground, house, lying and being in the seventh ward of the city of New-York, and known and distinguished in a certain map or chart thereof made among other lots, by Casimer Th. Goelick, by Lot number 495. Bounded westerly in front by Second-street easterly in the rear by lot number 9. northerly by lot no. 496, and southerly by lot no. 494---Containing in breadth in front and rear each 25 feet and in length on each side 75. To have and to hold the same from first day of May 1796 for 20 years, under certain covenants, terms and conditions in the lease annexed to the said mortgage mentioned and contained: Provided nevertheless that if the said James should pay to the said Henry fifty dollars on the first day of November last, pursuant to a certain sealed bill, bearing even date with the said assignment, then the said assignment was declared to be void; but if default should happen to be made in the said payment, then the said Henry was declared to have full power to sell and dispose of the said lease and premises at auction. And whereas default hath been made in the payment of the said money. Now therefore notice is hereby given that the said indenture of lease and premises, and all right and title of the said James thereto will be sold at public auction on the premises, on the tenth day of September next, at twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, for the purpose of satisfying the principal and interest due on the said bill. Dated this 7th day of March 1799.

49---6m. HENRY FELTHOUSEN.

C. WOFFENDALE
DENTIST, FROM LONDON,

Impressed with a grateful sense of the distinguished pre-eminence in the line of his profession, he has received during his residence in this city, returns his thanks to his friends and the public at large, for their kind patronage, and informs them he continues to perform every operation relative to the Teeth, &c. He fixes in natural and artificial Teeth, from a single one to a complete whole set, without pain or inconvenience. He recommends his Abstergent Lotion, which has ever been found a most efficacious remedy for the scurvy in the gums, and also his Dentrifice for cleaning and preserving the teeth. Both may be had at his lodgings ONLY, no. 154 Broadway, near the corner of Liberty-street. July 20. 68---8. ☞

EDUCATION.

WILLIAM PIRSSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the

ACADEMY,

no. 417 Pearl-Street, late the Rev. Mr Phillips's is again opened for the reception of Youth of both sexes, where are taught the following branches of education, viz. English grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Geography. The young ladies are taught plain and fine Needle works, by Mrs Pirsson, in a separate apartment. They beg leave to offer their grateful acknowledgements to those ladies who have hitherto patronized her school, and hope that by their united exertions they will give ample satisfaction to those who may please to entrust their children to their care.

A few young Ladies may be accomodated as Boarders.
N.B. French, Music, and Drawing by eminent masters.

PORTER, &c.

Hibbert's Brown Stout,
do. Porter
Burton and Taunton Ale
Phil'd. & N York Porter,
do. do. Ale
Newark Cider,
} Of the first quality, by the single dozen, hogshead, or quantity.

Also,
Madeira Wine, White and Red Port, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.

For sale by William M. Hitchcock, & Co.
No. 200 Water-street, from the Beekman slip.

NB. Porter and Cider for exportation, put up in the best manner, on accommodating credit, for approved notes. May 25. 60 tf

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JOHN HARRISSON,
No. 3 Peck Slip.